

A FIRST RATE
ADVERTISING
MEDIUM.

PHILLIPSBURG HERALD.

PATRONIZE
IT'S "AD"
COLUMNS.

VOL. XVIII, NO. 30.

PHILLIPSBURG, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1897.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

Why should a Farmer drive around his field cutting a swath of only six feet when he can just as easily cut and bind a twelve foot swath with

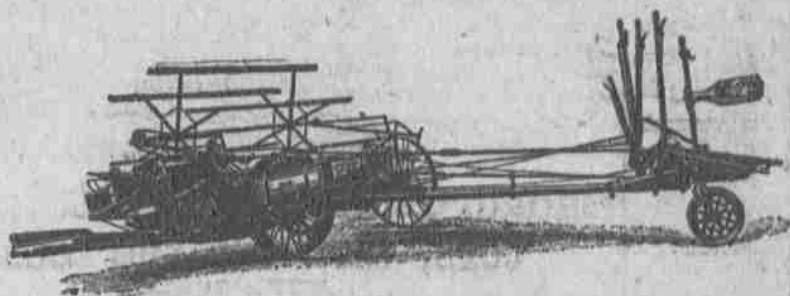
"Carver's Harvester King Binder"

Carver's Harvester King

can be used as a

BINDER

OR HEADER.



Buy a Binder that operates in front of your team and does not destroy hundreds of bushels of wheat by the horses and machine running over uncut grain when you open up fields or divide sections.

Harvester King Company's Challenge:

The Harvester King Company, fully confident of the superiority of their great Machine, issues this challenge to the makers of any and all six foot cut Machines:

We will put the twelve foot cut Harvester King Machine into any field of Wheat, Oats or Barley and, under the same favorable conditions of grain, will cut and bind more grain within a given number of hours than any two six foot Binders in the market of whatever make.

We will do the work as well in the same conditions of grain.

We will leave as clean or clearer a stubble.

We will bind as tight or tighter.

We will show that the Harvester King will cut as close to the ground and can be changed by the use of the lever to cut higher stubble than any six foot binder on earth.

The draft of the Harvester King will be less than the combined draft, fairly and accurately ascertained, of the two six foot Binders.

Our competitors have been declaring that the Harvester King is a failure, that we misrepresent its qualities, that it is impracticable and won't work in the field.

Now if any of them have confidence in the superiority of their six foot machines, they will have abundant opportunity to establish that superiority in the field.



CULTIVATORS:

Pattee High Grade, Conklin, Nebraska Boy,

Are all the very best there is made, WE know they are the best, YOU will know the same if you will try one.



Hardware,
Lumber,
Coal.

Theo. Smith, Phillipsburg,
Kans.

THE ASSOCIATION AT MARVIN.

The Beloit District Ministerial Association assembled in Marvin, Kansas, May 10, 1897. Rev. J. A. Bull, Presiding Elder, in the chair. The first evening was given to an Epworth League rally, and the interests of that great organization, the League, were ably represented in papers by Mr. E. O. Tilton of Beloit, district president, upon the subject, "Methods of Maintaining Enthusiasm in League Work," and by Miss Nellie Guder of Kirwin, subject, "Our Relation to the League," and soul inspiring address by Rev. W. L. Cannon of Downs, upon the subject, "Spirituality in the League," "Rev. L. O. Housel of Beloit, subject, "The Literary Department," Mr. E. L. Getty of Downs, ex-district president, on "Why Have a League," and Rev. B. T. Stanbur of Jewell City, on "Battlements," constituting an excellent program. Congratulations upon the music furnished by the Marvin choir were profuse. The association proper opened Tuesday, May 11, at 8 o'clock a. m., with devotional exercises led by P. E. Bull, and the holy spirit was present in blessed power.

"And Heaven came down our souls to greet, while glory crowned the mercy seat." After the sacrament of the Lord's supper at 9 o'clock a. m., the order of the day became "business" and the several committees reported, among the rest a committee on constitution, which created no small amount of harmless debate and resulted in a new constitution being adopted. H. H. Bowen was elected secretary and J. M. Allen treasurer. The literary program was taken up at intervals to suit convenience. At four o'clock p. m. a children's meeting was conducted by Rev. G. W. Hood of Logan, he speaking upon the subject of "Joseph." The meeting proved to be an occasion of great interest to the junior league.

Eight o'clock a. m. was the hour for the Kansas Wesleyan University Anniversary. Rev. B. T. Stanbur had been sent to us by the board of

trustees, and represented that magnificent school in a very appropriate and credible manner. The K. W. U. is one of the leading schools in Kansas and by far excels any in doing college and university work in western Kansas. From eight to nine a. m. and from four to five p. m. each day was devoted to pentecostal services, led by different ministers, and were each occasions of great refreshing and spiritual power. Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock Rev. W. A. McWright of Cawker City, preached one of his sermons, at once so sublime and mighty, so wonderful for edification of the church and conversion of sinners, and of overpowering eloquence. Thursday evening, Rev. E. M. Evans of Concordia, preached to a crowded house with powerful effect, the speaker moving his congregation at will. Truly we are seldom carried on the wings of sublime thought we can get nearer views of glory than we were then, and as a result several souls manifested a desire to lead a better life. The following is a list of papers and addresses not mentioned above:

"Shall the Spirit or Letter of the Discipline be enforced?" J. A. Bull, presiding elder.
"The Young Pastor," L. O. Housel.
"Review of Infant Church Membership," Rev. J. M. Allen.
"Review of the Book of Philipians," M. O. Moyer.
"Romanism vs. the Republic," W. A. McWright.
"Book of Books," J. G. H. Armitstead.
"Tithing," F. D. Funk.
"Superannuates Attitude toward the Pastor," B. W. Hollen.
"Superannuates Support," W. C. Littell.
"Regeneration," B. F. Rhoads.
"Rest and Rust," H. H. Bowen.
"Care of Probationers," C. A. Davis.
"Why should we care for the benevolences," J. Q. Ayers. Bro. Ayers is the oldest living Methodist preacher, and dictated his paper which was read by proxy.
"Sabbath Observance the Main-

spring of the Republic," W. G. Littell.

"A Model Class Leader," I. W. Riggie.

"How can a Local Preacher help the Pastor," W. C. Smith.

"A Stewards Paradise," Ed. Cook.

"Prayer," Bertha Wiseman.

This association is by all said to be the best in five years, not to speak disparagingly, and is to be considered as representing the status of the work upon Beloit district, and to the great credit of its very efficient, self-sacrificing devoted, holy presiding elder, who, amid struggles well adapted to discourage and dissuade a heart less brave, has pushed forward with untiring zeal, heroic effort and exuberant spirit, and has always borne to his co-workers words of good cheer and everywhere inspiring them to great sacrifice and endeavor of the cause.

SECRETARY.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

INGALLS AGAIN.

ATCHISON, KAN., May 10, 1897.

"It is obvious that if the greenback treasury notes, silver certificates and other paper obligations of the government are to be presented for redemption in gold, redeemed in gold, reissued and presented again for redemption in gold indefinitely, it will be necessary to have surplus revenues in gold or to sell more bonds for gold."

"There needs no ghost, my lord, come from the grave to tell us this."

"As an economic proposition, it does not make much difference whether the people are taxed to obtain the surplus revenue or taxed to pay the bonds issued, to enable the gamblers and brigands to plunder the nation by methods that make Monte Carlo respectable."

"It seems incredible that the ink is yet wet upon a contract by which President Cleveland transferred the protection of the treasury and the defense of the public credit to a foreign syndicate which agreed, for a profit of \$8,000,000, to restrain their own depredations upon the gold reserve

till the following October. Any private business conducted on such a scheme would consign its proprietor to the bankruptcy court, the almshouse or the penitentiary, according to the caliber of his lawyer or the disposition of the jury."

"The fatal infirmity of Mr. Dingley's theory is his assumption that the executive has the right to hold the greenbacks in the treasury, either to exchange for gold or for the purpose of bonds. The greenbacks limited to \$345,618, 016, were intended as permanent and constant addition to the legal tender currency of the country, and any policy which has for its object their temporary or final withdrawal is without warrant in law."

"Another defeat in the hypothesis of Mr. Dingley is his assertion that the retention of the greenbacks in the treasury would not contract the currency because the gold for which they were exchanged would enter into and become a part of the circulating medium of the country. Everybody knows to the contrary."

"Practically gold is never in circulation. It is not available in the daily transactions of wage earners because it is not susceptible of subdividing into coinage of small denominations. In placid times of tranquil and contented prosperity the people prefer paper and gold remains in unsought seclusion. When distrust and apprehension prevail, when credit is impaired and confidence shaken, then gold is hoarded or transferred in bulk from kingdom to kingdom, to be buried in the vaults of the Jews, or to replenish the treasuries of monarchs."

"The statement of Dingley emphasizes the declarations of those who framed the financial plank in the St. Louis platform, and of their democratic allies that "sound money" means ultimately the retirement of the greenbacks, the degradation of standard silver money, and the transfer of the legal tender function of gold coin alone. The volume of the currency should have no more to say about the number of dollars to be issued than about the number of hats

to be made or the number of bushels of wheat to be ground or the number of cattle and hogs to be raised."

"It should retain and assert such power as would punish counterfeiters and insure security, but the amount of money should depend on the requirements of business and not on the caprice of congress, the edicts of rapacious syndicates, or the complaint vagaries of a renegade secretary of the treasury."

"All the people of the United States are unreservedly in favor of honest money and the maintenance of public faith, credit and honor. Many of them believe in the principles of a tariff for revenue and for protection. But any measure whose justification is the contraction of the currency, or which will reduce the price of wool, hides and other raw material by unrestrained competition, and increase the cost of coats and shoes by heavy duties on the manufactured product, will not be received with unmeasured enthusiasm by the republican farmers of the Mississippi valley."

The law fixing a standard of weights and measures will go into effect about June 1. Kansas heretofore has never had a fixed standard, which has been the cause of much confusion, and the new law will tend to obviate this. The standard in pounds, per bushel, as fixed by the new act, is given herewith: Wheat, 60; rye, 56; shelled corn, 56; ear corn, 70; rice, 56; sorghum seed, 56; buckwheat, 50; barley, 48; oats, 32; bran, 20; cornmeal, 50; beans, 60; clover seed, 60; millet seed, 50; Irish potatoes, 60; sweet potatoes, 50; turnips, 55; flaxseed, 56; onions, 57; salt, 50; cester beans, 46; bluegrass, 22; timothy, 45; dried peaches, 33; dried apples, 24; green apples, 48; coal, 80; lime, 80; kaffir corn, 66.

Things are beginning to look rather squally down east. Brother Wamsamakee has kicked over the traces, wages being cut, while 10,000 tailors are parading the streets of New York on a strike.

LECTOR.

Peter Rapke is working for Will Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Pakkebier are the happy possessors of a little baby boy.

Mrs. Vanderveen is quite sick and medical aid has failed, so far, to effect a cure.

Listing and planting are nearing their completion and we get ready to cut the weeds, which are ahead of the corn.

The early planted corn and potatoes are coming up nicely and show a good stand, but they don't seem to grow very fast.

The mysterious horse disease has caught hold of another victim in one of A. Schemper's best horses, which will probably result in death.

Some of our church people are complaining of the boys that take their place every Sunday in the back part of the house, and make noise there and disturb the audience in various ways while services are held. Boys, behave in the church, and keep up your credit.

Some neighbors are complaining of the backward condition of their hogs. They do not grow, have no appetite and actually starve. Even the bigger hogs don't do well. They become thin, lean and sickly. They never had such bad luck with their sows, either. One raised 13 pigs by 7 sows; another 6 by 4 sows, 20 by 9 sows, etc. It makes us think of having its origin in the same germs out of which the horse malady started.

The Abbott case cost Phillips county \$3,000. Considering that the case has to be tried over, and that it comes under a pop law passed in 1890, this is getting off tolerably cheap—Logan Republican.

There you go again. Clerk of the court, Harwood, tells us that the costs in the above suit amounted to \$1,022.10. Unless history is at fault Bro. Walker, the pop party passed no laws in 1890.